

A SCHOOL through which students REALLY can "WORK THEIR WAY"

At Oread, Md., Less Than Sixty Miles From Washington, Is Situated an Educational Institution Where All the Students Are Guaranteed Enough Work to Defray Their Every Expense, and a Good Paying Position If They Graduate With Honors.

"THERE'S nothing new under the sun" was the dictum of the wise man; but he did not live in America in the twentieth century. Could he be transported to this time and place, and taken to Oread, Md., he might desire to modify his sweeping assertion.

The "new thing" at Oread is a school in which the student is to be naturally educated, fitted for practical life, given opportunity to pay all his expenses while at school by his labor, and guaranteed a good, paying position on graduating with honors.

The school is Oread Institute. It is the dream of a man whose training has not been in dreamy lines; a lawyer, railroad man, inventor, capitalist, and manufacturer.

Invested Quarter of a Million.

Henry D. Perky, president of the Oread Institute, was in responsible railway work. His health failed him. From time to time, precious weeks and months had to be devoted to rest and recuperation. He asked himself the cause of this. He employed experts and started investigations, with the result that he came to the conclusion that his physical system was not being properly nourished. Then he set himself to devise a food that would nourish man properly. The result was one of the first, if not the first, of our breakfast foods. He determined to manufacture it. Then he found he must teach the public the importance of using it. But to do this he must have teachers, and none of the kind he needed were in the market. So he went into the school business.

Mr. Perky bought the Oread

land with Mr. Perky's personal funds and credit, constitute the material foundation of Oread Institute.

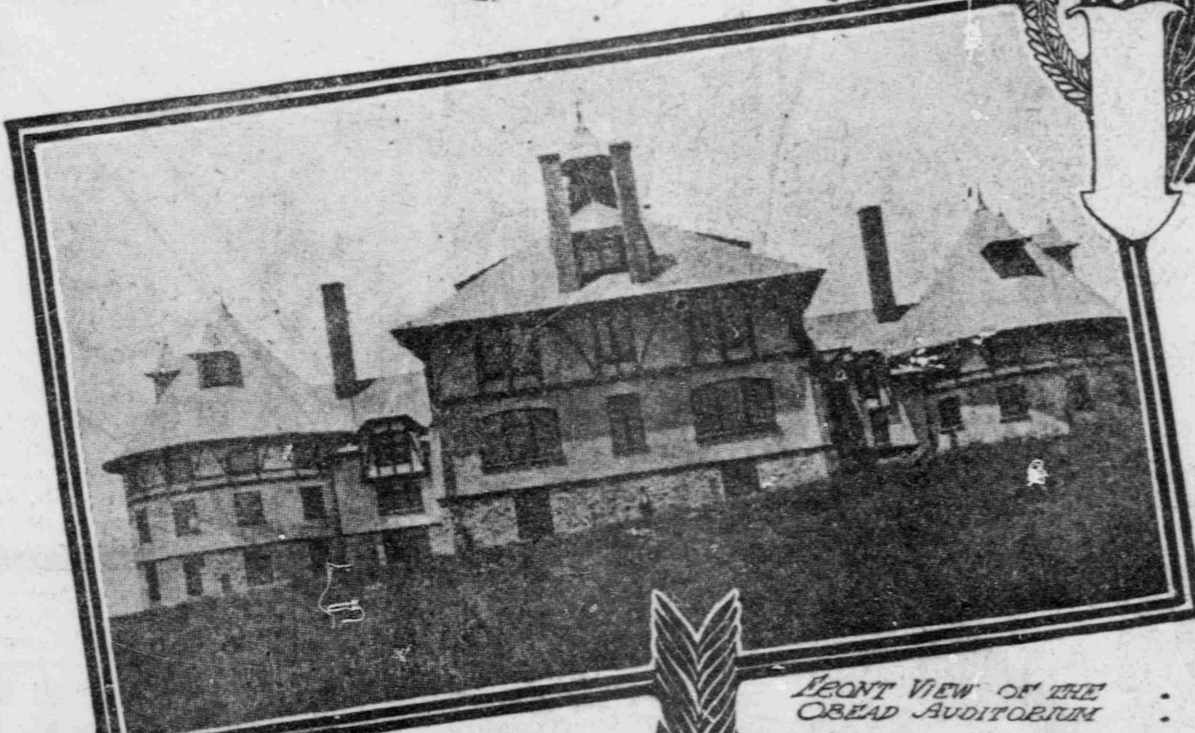
"And wherein," one asks, "does the education which Mr. Perky proposes to give differ from that given in other schools?" Our conventional education, he claims, is artificial, arbitrary, and impractical. It fails to fit young people for actual life. For it he would substitute a natural education. This he defines as follows:

"The natural education should equip men and women for good health and good work, for long life, happiness, and prosperity for real service to their fellows. . . ."

Oread seeks to graduate men and women of such physical, mental, moral, and spiritual development that they may do well their part in the regeneration of our civilization, and the uplifting of our beloved country."



PRESIDENT PERKY AND HIS FAVORITE COLLIE . . .



FRONT VIEW OF THE OREAD AUDITORIUM . . .

The course of study includes agriculture, soils and crops, horticulture and forestry, animal industry and stock breeding, dairying, poultry and bees, veterinary science and practice, drainage and irrigation, marketing and accounts, farm buildings and machinery, various industrial arts, manufacturing industries, business training and commercial law, rural economics and sociology, diet and health, sanitation and hygiene, self-government and legislation, military drill and cavalry exercises.

The method involves scientific instruction from books and lectures followed by discussion. Books are

supplemented by practical work in factory, laboratory, bank, store or the various departments of agricultural industry, the constant aim being to "learn to do by doing." This union of practice with science, of work with study, united to wisdom in diet and proper attention to the general health, enables the student, it is claimed, to accomplish in two years more than is usually done in a four years' course. In addition it is believed, from experience gained in the Worcester School, that Oread students will be graduated in the finest condition, physically and mentally, and endowed with such knowledge and experience that they can at once proceed to render a good account of themselves in a practical way.

The time of the student in Oread will be about equally divided between study and theory on the one hand, and practical work and actual experience on the other.

Issues Its Own Currency.

To be specific, in the study, e. g., of soil, students will study from books the principles of soil physics, the different kinds of soils, what soils are best adapted to the different crops, the treatment and preparation of different kinds of land for various crops, the effect of manures, fertil-

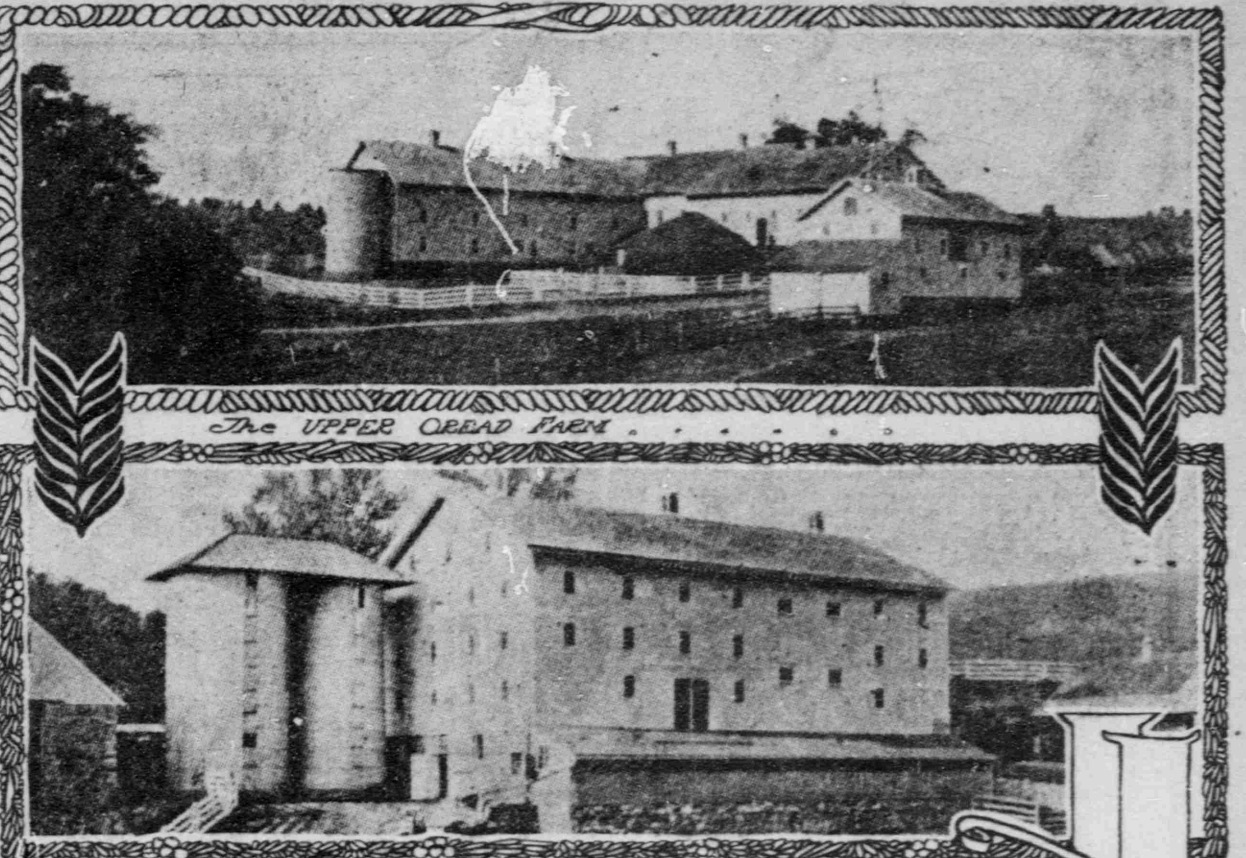
izers, water, drought and similar questions. Then they will go over the Oread estate and judge for themselves as to the adaptation, treatment required, etc.; then will follow plowing, planting, cultivating, and harvesting. In studying manufactures the student will first study books and attend lectures, thus acquiring knowledge of principles underlying trades allied to manufactures and agriculture, such as butter making, cheese making, carpentry, etc.; the student will also become familiar with the manufacturing industries of Filston Farm, including food products. In teaching commerce the student will be instructed in executive management of industry and commercial principles. Business college methods will be followed. The Oread bank or trust company will issue Oread currency, in which all transactions between students and the institution will be made.

Such a school, of course, requires buildings and equipments. They are there. The Filston Farm is a capacious manor house of modern construction, but along old English lines. Scattered over the various farms brought together into the one estate are thirty-three homesteads, several groups of barns, and farm buildings of modern construction and equipment, houses for swine, dog kennels, poultry houses, horse barns and stables, calf sheds, spring houses and minor buildings. There are creamery, smitery, cold storage plant, silos, stone quarry, etc.; a bank and trust company, postoffice and stores, complete electric lighting and power plant, and electric railways for passengers and freight.

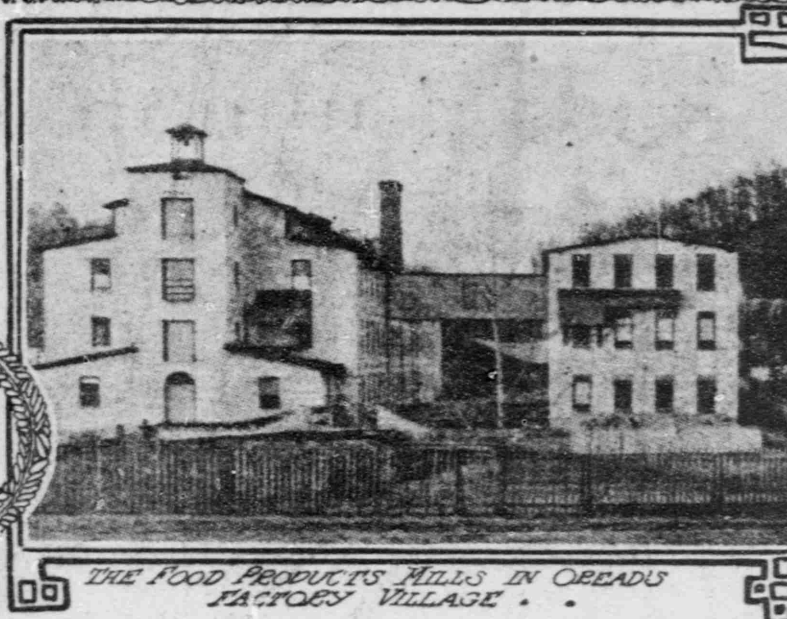
There are also apparatus and machinery, a fine herd of Jersey cows, choice work, saddle, and driving horses, thoroughbred imported Berkshire swine, thoroughbred Shropshire and grade sheep, pure bred fowls, including White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and White Leghorns; also turkeys, ducks, geese, and pigeons; also collie dogs.

Leased an Entire Village.

The chief college buildings are comprised in the auditorium group, built by Mr. Perky. The total length of the structure is 186 feet, and the width 123 feet. The auditorium proper is 62 feet wide and 84 feet long. The building contains executive office, laboratories, class rooms, library, reading room, lockers, gymnasium, kitchens, refrigerators, closets, etc.



THE UPPER OREAD FARM . . .



MAIN BUILDINGS ON THE LOWER FARM . . .

The Filston Farm corporation is developing an extensive business in the manufacture and sale of pure food products. There are fifty-nine different brands under the general trade-mark "Filston Farm Products Are Good." This necessitates an extensive plant. While awaiting its construction, Mr. Perky has leased the entire village of Phoenix, near by; it contains large vacant factory buildings closed by a trust, and in these the manufacturing work is to be conducted for one year.

The obstacle which keeps many bright and worthy young people out of school is poverty. This is overcome at Oread. Two scholarships are offered for each State or Territory of the United States. The holder is entitled to the full two years' course, tuition and lodging, uniform and all supplies, without any cash expense on his part. The scholarships do not represent charity. The student will be charged the full price of his tuition, board, and lodging, and will then be credited with all the labor he performs in the institution. Each holder of a scholarship is guaranteed enough work each year to enable him to pay all his expenses—these being put at \$500. Those who graduate with honors are assured lucrative positions. With such inducements, there should be no difficulty in disposing of the full quota of scholarships—100.

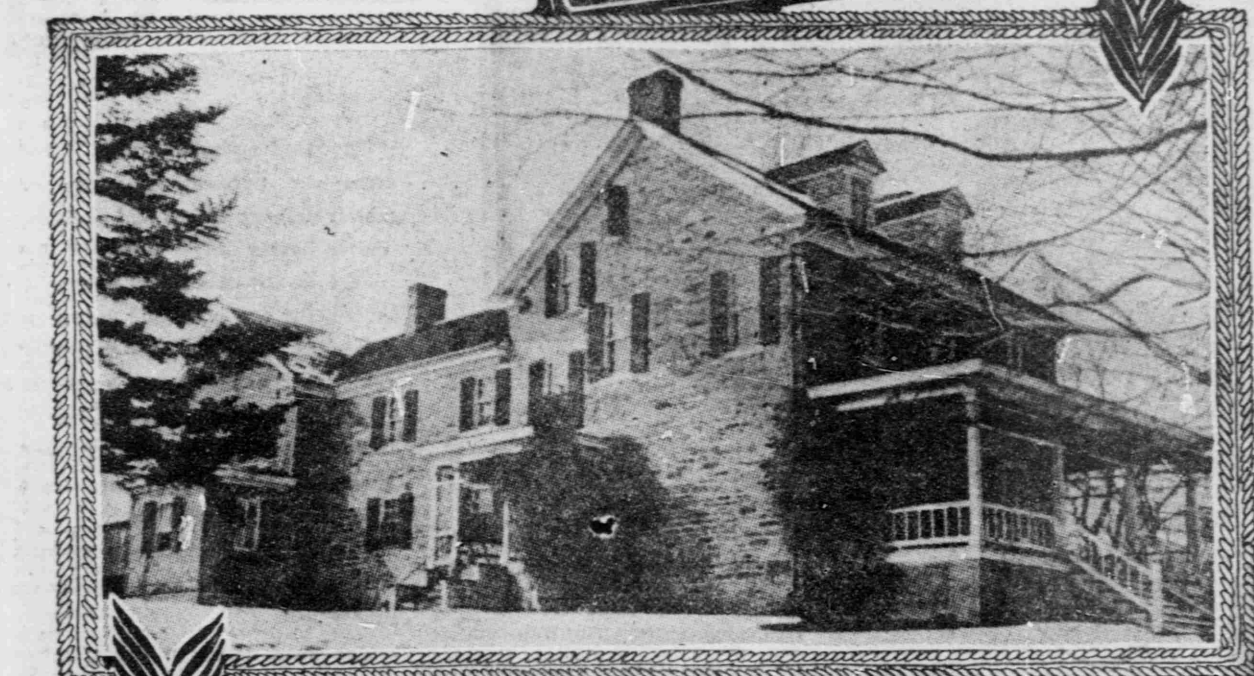
The school opens May 1, 1906, and continues the year round. The course is two years in length. Vacations are provided, but not for all simultaneously. Students will "take their leave" individually and in squads, after the manner of Government clerks.

Such is Oread Institute—in fact and prospect. If it succeeds it will stand as something of a new departure in education.

A Poem You Ought to Know

Oh, Paddy, dear, and did you hear the news that's going round,
The Shamrock forlorn by law to grow
On Irish ground:
St. Patrick's day no more to keep, his color can't be seen,
For there's a bloody law agin the wearin' of the green.
I met with Nepper Tandy, and he tux me by the hand,
And he said how's poor old Ireland, and how does she stand?
She's the most distressed country, that ever you have seen;
They're hanging men and women there for wearin' of the green.
Then since the color we must wear is England's cruel red,
Sure Ireland's sons will ne'er forget the blood that they have shed.
You may take the shamrock from your hat, and cast it on the sod,
But 'twill take root and flourish still the under foot 'tis trod.
When the law can stop the blades of grass from growing as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer time their verdure dare not show,
Then I will change the color I wear in my caubon.
But till that day, please God, I'll stick to wearin' of the green.

But if at last our color should be torn from Ireland's heart,
Her sons with shame and sorrow from the dear old soil will part;
I've heard whispers of a country, that lies far beyond the sea,
Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day.
Oh, Erin, must we leave you? driven by the tyrant's hand,
Must we ask a mother's welcome from a strange but happier land;
Where the cruel cross of England's tyranny ne'er shall be seen;
And where, thank God, we'll live and die still wearin' of the green.



THE WILLIAM J. CARROLL MANOR HOUSE . . .

School property in Worcester, Mass., in 1898, and founded the "Oread Institute of Domestic Science." He put a quarter of a million dollars into this school, trained his teachers, sold through them his food, finally disposed of his food industry, but continued to train teachers of domestic science, till the growth of the school required more room.

Further, the Worcester school was for girls and young women only; boys and young men needed training along lines equally practical. Mr. Perky looked about him for a new location. In 1903 he found it. In the heart of Baltimore county, Md., eighteen miles northwest of Baltimore city, near Glencoe, he purchased Filston farm—1,700 acres of fine land. This land, enlarged to 4,000 or 5,000 acres, com-

The school to do this work he calls a school of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Its theory he thus states:

"We Learn to Do by Doing."

"Along with knowing how to live, which comes from a rational domestic science, man requires a training and experience that will develop within him both knowledge and the capacity to use it. This is best accomplished for most young men by uniting mental work with manual effort, by combining science (knowing) with art (doing), by transforming thought into action. We should blend experience with theory, practice with science, progress with prudence, work with study. Discover the natural bent, then develop along the lines of special capacity. Oread's motto is, 'We learn to do by doing.'"



FILSTON MANOR, RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF OREAD INSTITUTE . . .